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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 47207-2026

Diagnostic techniques for gosling plague

小鹅瘟诊断技术

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Foreword

This document complies with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Standardization Work Guidelines Part

1.Structure and Drafting Rules of Standardization Documents". Drafting. Please note that some content in this document may involve patents. The issuing organization of this document assumes no responsibility for identifying patents. This document was proposed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of the People's Republic of China. This document is under the jurisdiction of the National Technical Committee on Animal Health Standardization (SAC/TC181). This document was drafted by Yangzhou University and Tongzhou District Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Station of Nantong City. The main drafters of this document are. Qian Kun, Shao Hongxia, Zhang Ronghua, Qin Aijian, Ye Jianqiang, Xu Qi, Wan Zhimin, and Xu Moru.

Goose parvovirus (GPV) disease, also known as goose parvovirus disease or Derzsy's disease, is a disease affecting goslings. Parvovirus is an acute septicemic infectious disease, classified as a Class II animal disease in my country. The pathogen is GPV, which, according to viral classification, belongs to the parvovirus family. A member of the subfamily

Parvovirinae and the genus Aveparvovirus. The virus primarily affects goslings and young birds under one month old. In ducks, the disease typically presents with peracute and acute infections, leading to rapid death. In goslings older than one month, the incidence decreases, and the disease progresses to a chronic course. Once the disease develops... The outbreak and spread of disease often cause the death of large numbers of goslings, resulting in significant economic losses. Methods such as neutralization tests and agar diffusion tests have demonstrated that strains isolated from various countries share the same antigenic relationship, meaning that currently only one strain exists. Serotype. GPV shows antigenic correlation with Muscovy duck parvovirus, but not with parvoviruses of mammals or other birds. Sex. Goose embryos or Muscovy duck embryos are commonly used for virus isolation. After primary cells from goose or Muscovy duck embryos are infected with the virus, specific GPV polyclonal antibody serum is used. Immunofluorescence staining with monoclonal antibodies can determine the presence of viruses within infected cells. Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) can also be used. Additional assays (sandwich ELISA), frozen section analysis, and antibody detection immunofluorescence assays can rapidly detect GPV in tissue samples from diseased geese. Diagnostic techniques for goose plague

1 Scope

GB/T 47207-2026 is the Chinese national standard covering diagnosing Derzsy's disease in goslings - a parvovirus that can kill an entire hatch in the first weeks. China raises more geese than the rest of the world combined, which makes this a commercially significant disease. The standard fixes the sampling, the laboratory methods - serological, microscopic and molecular as applicable - the interpretation of the results and the criteria for a confirmed diagnosis. First edition, in force since 1 September 2026, one of a group of animal disease diagnostic standards published together. It was issued on 27 February 2026 and has been in force since 1 September 2026, as a first edition. The document is under the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs. This page is published from the official record of the 2026 edition; the clause text of a standard this recent is not yet in circulation, and the figures, limits and tables it contains are those of the document itself, delivered in full with the English translation.

This document describes the clinical diagnosis of goose plague, sample collection and processing, virus isolation and identification, PCR, agar diffusion test, etc. Methods include sandwich biotin-streptavidin enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, neutralization assay, and immunofluorescence assay. This document applies to the diagnosis, quarantine, surveillance, and epidemiological investigation of goose plague.

2 Normative references

The contents of the following documents, through normative references within the text, constitute essential provisions of this document. Dated citations are not included. For references to documents, only the version corresponding to that date applies to this document; for undated references, the latest version (including all amendments) applies. This document.

NY/T 541 Technical Specifications for Veterinary Diagnostic Sample Collection, Preservation and Transportation

3 Terms and Definitions

This document does not contain any terms or definitions that need to be defined.

4. Abbreviations The following abbreviations apply to this document. IgG. Immunoglobulin G
GPV. Goose parvovirus OD. Optical Density PB. Phosphate buffer solution TAE.
Tris-acetic acid-EDTA buffer